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are names that will live forever in American history. MARTIN DIES rates in the same company with these early heroes. I wish for him personally, his lovely wife, and splendid family the very best always. This Nation and this Congress have been elevated by his distinguished and forthright service. The people of South Carolina join me in wishing for him many, many more years of happy and fruitful life.

THE HONORABLE JAMES P. DEVEREUX

(Mr. MILLER of Maryland asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, this is a sad as well as a joyful occasion in some ways, but I think we all share the sorrow due to the fact that so many of our fine Members will not be in the 86th Congress. I am not going to attempt to review the list, although in passing I cannot help but add to many of the things that have been said about DICK WIGGLESWORTH, of Massachusetts, because it has been my pleasure and my privilege to sit close to him for the last several years on the very arduous committee, and I shall certainly miss him.

I am rising at this time to tell you that the Maryland delegation is losing, as you probably all know, one of our most beloved Members through voluntary retirement. He is not seeking reelection. I for one very earnestly hope he will be successful in the new field he is entering.

In the retirement of JIM DEVEREUX I think we all feel that the House is losing one of its most devoted, most determined, and efficient Members, a man who has on more occasions than I need remind you, shown a devotion to duty and the country, and whose name was already enrolled in the list of our great heroes before he came to this body.

On behalf of the Maryland delegation, and I am sure of all the Members of this House we wish him well and Godspeed. I am sorry JIM will not be with us in the next Congress.

RÉSUMÉ OF APPROPRIATIONS

(Mr. TABER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include tables.)

[Mr. TABER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY PRESIDENT OF READINESS OF CONGRESS TO ADJOURN

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 696

Resolved, That a committee of 2 Members be appointed by the House to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate, to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the 2 Houses have completed their business of the session and are ready to adjourn, unless the President has some other communication to make to them.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee to notify the President the gentleman from Oklahoma, Mr. ALBERT, and the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. ARENDS.

AUTHORIZATION TO SPEAKER TO ACCEPT RESIGNATIONS, APPOINT COMMISSIONS, BOARDS, AND COMMITTEES

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding the adjournment of the 2d session of the 85th Congress, the Speaker be authorized to accept resignations and to appoint commissions, boards, and committees authorized by law or by the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZATION TO CLERK TO RECEIVE MESSAGES AND TO THE SPEAKER TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding the sine die adjournment of the House, the Clerk be authorized to receive messages from the Senate and that the Speaker be authorized to sign any enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found truly enrolled.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

PRINTING OF REVISED HOUSE MANUAL

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 697

Resolved, That a revised edition of the Rules and Manual of the House of Representatives for the 86th Congress be printed as a House document, and that 1,600 additional copies shall be printed and bound for the use of the House of Representatives, of which 700 copies shall be bound in leather with thumb index and delivered as may be directed by the Parliamentarian of the House for distribution to officers and Members of Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

REPORTS OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 698

Resolved, That, notwithstanding the sine die adjournment of the House, reports of the Comptroller General of the United States made to the Congress pursuant to the Government Corporation Control Act (31 U. S. C. 841 et seq.), shall be printed during such

adjournment as House documents of the second session of the 85th Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

PRINTING OF REPORTS FOLLOWING SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that reports filed with the clerk following the sine die adjournment by committees authorized by the House to conduct investigations may be printed by the Clerk as reports of the 85th Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING PRESIDING OFFICER TO SIGN DULY ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 122.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Concurrent Resolution 122

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That notwithstanding the sine die adjournment of the two Houses, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate be, and they are hereby, authorized to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found truly enrolled.

Passed the Senate August 23, 1958.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

The Senate concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A TRIBUTE TO ALL

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I hope that you will have a very happy vacation, if you are able to secure a vacation. I want to thank you for the expeditious way in which you have handled the procedure here in the House of Representatives.

I would like to say to my colleague, the Honorable JOSEPH W. MARTIN, our leader, that I am very grateful to him for his help during this session of Congress. I would like to say also that I am grateful to him as a Republican for his leadership in the party for many, many years. He has fought and worked hard for us when the going has been extremely hard at times. I hope, Mr. Speaker, his ankle that is bothering him—he has shown great courage in being here today and the last few days—will soon be well.

I would like to thank the majority leader for his help in this difficult session,

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the Clerk of the House and his assistant, the Record Clerk and the bill clerk.

I would like to thank all of the people in the Capitol here, the reporters of debates, the reading clerks, the telephone boys, the page boys, the doorkeepers, the main telephone operators. I do not like this new telephone system and I hope it can be changed, and I doubt if the operators like it.

I wish all my colleagues a very happy summer and a good rest. We shall miss those who are not returning.

Mr. Speaker, I know the Members of the House will join with me in paying tribute to Henry Cabot Lodge, our Delegate to the United Nations, for the work he has done there since he became our representative. He has been courageous, superbly equipped with a background an education in national and international affairs, with his legislative experience as a Senator in the United States Congress. He was a perfect selection by President Eisenhower as our United Nations member.

I believe the entire membership of the House want to pay tribute to him and to thank him for what he has accomplished. I am sure much of the current good reaction to President Eisenhower's speech in the United Nations was the result of what he did for President Eisenhower, not only recently but during his years in the United Nations. We are extremely proud of him.

I would like to express my deep gratitude to President Eisenhower also. His is not an easy task. He has been criticized and attacked and attacked, but the fact is we are not at war and we are nearer a peaceful solution of the situation than we have been for a good many years. He has done a very remarkable job and I for one am extremely grateful to him.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. I think one of the most gracious events in every Congress in which I have been privileged to be a Member is the thoughtfulness of the gentleman from Massachusetts at the end of the session in making the remarks she has made.

The gentleman from Massachusetts has covered everyone from the telephone operators and the staff here in the Capitol to the President of the United States in her remarks.

I think all of us join with her in wishing Godspeed to all of the staff and to all of the Members, to the members of the executive branch, and to the President of the United States, and I want to associate myself with the gentleman in this regard.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I thank the gentleman very much. I am sure that one of these days he will be a member of the Supreme Court.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT

(Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, when this Congress adjourns tonight it leaves unfinished the legislation to raise pension benefits for retired railroad workers and widows of rail workers.

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] just told us that this administration has been the biggest spending administration in the peacetime history of this Nation.

Unfortunately the spending has been of little benefit to the average citizen. In raising interest rates this administration is spending over a billion dollars a year for the additional cost of interest on the national debt.

Indirect postal subsidies to giant publishers cost hundreds of millions of dollars in Federal spending.

Administration fiscal and economic policies have brought ever-increasing prices and much distress and suffering to our senior citizens.

Some relief was voted to Federal retirees and to beneficiaries of social security, but our retired railway workers have been ignored.

It will mean not only great disappointment for these people, but much suffering, too. I trust that it will be the first act of the next Congress to right this wrong that has been done to retired railroad workers and their families.

AN ANALYSIS OF LEGISLATIVE ACHIEVEMENT

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMPSON] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on January 8, 1957, 28 Democratic Members of the House of Representatives issued a statement of program for the 85th Congress. This program carrying the signatures of approximately 80 Democratic Members of the House of Representatives was inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on January 30, 1957.

As we are now nearing the end of the 85th Congress, after conferences with signers of that program, I am filing a report of the actions of this Congress in keeping with this program. This is the report:

In the field of foreign policy and national defense, the program stated that adequate defense forces should be maintained and that this objective could be best accomplished by maintaining a balance among the three branches of the armed services. It also stated that unless the world situation improved significantly, there should be no reduction of the personnel in the armed services. In keeping with this statement of policy, I report that in this session of Congress the following action was taken:

H. R. 7143: Continued to July 1, 1959, suspension of the 2,000,500 statutory limit on personnel strength of the Armed Forces—Public Law 85-63.

House Concurrent Resolution 333: Expressed the sense of Congress that the National Guard strength be maintained

at 400,000 men—passed House, July 21, 1958.

H. R. 11470: Increased the pay for members of the Armed Forces by \$577 million a year to encourage career service. Increased based in part on proficiency—Public Law 85-422.

H. R. 12541: Provided for the reorganization of the Department of Defense to strengthen the direction, authority, and control of the Secretary of Defense over the separate services. Prohibited merging of separate services and provided a method for congressional review before functions delegated by law could be transferred—Public Law 85-599.

H. R. 9739: Authorized \$54.6 million to expand and accelerate the construction of missile bases, detection and warning systems, and installations for the strategic dispersal of the Strategic Air Force—Public Law 85-325.

H. R. 13015: Authorized \$1.6 billion program of construction projects at Armed Forces installations and bases here and abroad—House agreed to conference report August 6, 1958; Senate agreed to conference report August 7, 1958.

H. R. 8240: Authorized \$1.2 billion program of construction at installations and bases of Armed Forces here and abroad—Public Law 85-241.

In the field of foreign policy, the program recommended support of the United Nations and international cooperation not only in the military and diplomatic fields, but also in economic and cultural areas. The program recommended particular efforts in the difficult area of colonial problems, the expansion of the point 4 program, the extension of a liberal trade policy, and statehood for Alaska and Hawaii. Since action in the field of foreign policy depends in large measure upon the initiative of the administration, we have not accomplished all of the objectives set forth on these programs. Insofar as the actions of the House of Representatives are concerned, we think the record of achievement is significant.

House Joint Resolution 117: Authorizes the President to undertake economic and military cooperation with nations of the Middle East—Public Law 85-7.

S. 2130: Authorizes a \$3.3 billion mutual security program for fiscal year 1958 of military, economic, and technical assistance to friendly nations including \$1.1 billion for loans, in lieu of grants, for a development fund established on a 2-year basis—Public Law 85-141.

H. R. 12181: Authorizes a \$3.03 billion mutual security program for fiscal year 1959—Public Law 85-477.

H. R. 8992: Authorizes the United States participation in the International Atomic Energy Agency and the appointment of representatives by the President—Public Law 85-177.

H. R. 4136: Extends operating authority of the Export-Import Bank for 5 years—Public Law 85-55).

S. 3149: Increases the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank by \$2 billion—Public Law 85-424.

H. R. 12591: Extends until June 30, 1962, authority of the President to enter

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into reciprocal trade agreements—Public Law 85-686.

H. R. 10015: Continues to June 30, 1959, suspension of import duties on metal scrap—Public Law 85-453

H. R. 7999: Provides for the admission of Alaska into the Union as a State—Public Law 85-508.

In the area of immigration legislation, much remains to be done. Favorable action has been taken on these three bills:

H. R. 11033: Facilitates retroactive adjustment of status of 30,000 escapees from the October 1956 Hungarian revolution to permit permanent residence in the United States—Public Law 85-559.

H. R. 11874: Records lawful admission for permanent residence of certain aliens who entered the United States before June 28, 1940—Public Law 85-616.

H. R. 13451: Simplifies procedure for nonimmigrant aliens to become permanent residents—passed House July 30, 1958, passed Senate August 11, 1958.

Our program proposed a comprehensive civil-rights program and the improvement of Government service. In the advancement of this program, the following legislation was passed.

H. R. 6127: Authorizes the President to appoint a Civil Rights Commission, establishes a Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice, and provides for injunctive actions to be brought by the Attorney General in voting rights cases—Public Law 85-315.

H. R. 2474: Provides pay increases for 500,000 postal employees effective September 1, 1957—Vetoed.

H. R. 5836: Postal bill—In addition to increasing postal rates H. R. 5836 provided pay increases for postal employees effective January 1958—Public Law 85-426.

H. R. 2462: Provides pay increase for classified civil-service, judicial, and legislative employees—Vetoed.

S. 734: Provides pay increases for Federal employees under the Classified Civil Service Act of 1949, employees in the legislative and judicial branches of the Government, in the medical division of the VA and officers of the Foreign Service—Public Law 85-462.

Our program recommended a comprehensive program for education, health, and housing. One fundamental part of this program providing Federal assistance for the construction of school buildings has not been realized. However, significant progress has been made.

H. R. 8679: Extends to June 30, 1959, aid to school districts affected by Federal activities—Public Law 85-267.

H. R. 11378: Authorizes a permanent program of assistance for construction and operation of schools in areas affected by Federal activities and continues the other aid to such impacted areas until June 30, 1961—Public Law 85-620.

H. R. 13247—S. 4237: National Defense Education Act of 1958—Authorizes a 4-year, \$900 million program of student loans, fellowships, and other aid to improve teaching of mathematics, science, and languages—in conference.

H. R. 11414: Authorizes a \$1 million program of grants-in-aid to public and nonprofit schools providing training for

specialists, technicians, and administrators in the field of public health—Public Law 85-544.

H. R. 12628: Extends for 3 years, to June 30, 1962, the Hospital Survey and Construction — Hill-Burton — Act — Public Law 85-664.

H. R. 8753; H. R. 8755; H. R. 8821: Facilities coverage under the Social Security Act of employees of various State and local governments—Public Laws 85-226; 227; 229.

H. R. 7238: Revises the formula for computing Federal social security grants to the State for medical and other assistance to provide for a more effective distribution—Public Law 85-110.

H. R. 13549, social security amendment of 1958: Provides increases of approximately 7 percent under the old-age insurance provisions of the Social Security Act; increases the amount of monthly earnings which an individual may receive before losing benefits under such act; increases the maximum earning base from \$4,200 to \$4,800; increases the social security tax on both employers and employees and on "self-employed" individuals; provides coverage for certain other workers and/or employees; and provides a new formula for Federal participation in public assistance—House agrees to Senate amendment August 19, 1958.

H. R. 10, Self-Employed Individual's Retirement Act: Allows tax deductions up to \$2,500 a year for income put into voluntary pension plan by self-employed—Passed by House July 29, 1958.

H. R. 8888: Brings employees of various partially owned Federal instrumentalities, and others, under the protection of unemployment compensation—Passed by House August 16, 1957.

H. R. 4353—S. 1313: Increases benefits, and contributions, under the Railroad Retirement Act—Reported in House August 12, 1958, passage is anticipated.

S. 72: Increased annuities payable to retired or disabled United States Civil Service employees—Public Law 85-465.

H. R. 6659: Authorizes a \$1.9 billion housing program; increases FNMA borrowing authority; lowers downpayments on FHA-insured homes; and authorizes \$350 million for urban redevelopment and slum clearance for 1 year—Public Law 85-104.

S. 3418: Emergency \$1.8 billion Housing Act to stimulate home-building reducing downpayments on FHA-financed houses and extending guaranty and direct loan programs for veterans and increasing funds for FNMA mortgage purchases—Public Law 85-364.

Senate Joint Resolution 171: Increases by \$4 billion authorization for FHA mortgage insurance—Public Law 85-442.

S. 3683: Authorizes \$200 million in loans, \$75 million in grants for a program of redevelopment aid for areas of unemployment—Passed by House, amended, August 15, 1958.

The tax program recommended was not fully accomplished, but significant progress was made in the field of technical revision, small business, and the reduction of some excise taxes.

H. R. 7125: Makes numerous technical changes in the excise tax provisions of the Internal Revenue Code to correct inequities, clarify the law, and improve its administration—House agrees to conference report August 14, 1958; Senate agrees to conference report August 15, 1958.

H. R. 8381: Makes numerous technical changes in the income, estate, and gift tax provisions of the Internal Revenue Code to eliminate unintended benefits and hardships and to correct ambiguities and errors—House agrees to conference report August 14, 1958; Senate agrees to conference report August 15, 1958.

H. R. 13382, Small Business Tax Revision Act of 1958: Establishes special rules for the treatment under the I. R. C. of gains or losses of small businesses—Passed by House July 21, 1958. Became part of H. R. 8381.

H. R. 12695: Extends to July 1, 1959, the 52-percent corporate income tax rate and schedule of excise taxes except for transportation of freight which was repealed—Public Law 85-475.

In fulfillment with the objectives of our program for business, industry, and labor, the following legislation was passed:

H. R. 7963; S. 637; S. 2504; S. 2920: Gives permanent status to the Small Business Administration; increases its lending authority, reduces interest rates and broadens its authority—Public Laws 85-4; 85-120; 85-335; 85-536.

H. R. 9020—S. 1356: Gives the Federal Trade Commission joint authority with the Agricultural Department to prevent monopolistic practices in the meat industry—passed by House August 12, 1958.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 68; 69: Urged the acceleration of Federal construction projects to stimulate the economy—adopted.

H. R. 8888: Brings employees of various partially owned Federal instrumentalities, and others, under the protection of unemployment compensation—passed by House August 16, 1957.

H. R. 12065: Provides, optionally to the States, for repayment in 5 years, up to 15 weeks additional Federal unemployment compensation for jobless whose State payments have expired—Public Law 85-441.

H. R. 13507—S. 2888—House Resolution 657, Welfare and Pensions Plans Disclosure Act: Disclosure of all welfare and pension plans maintained by employers, or by employee organizations—S. 2888 passed in lieu. Senate agrees to conference report August 16, 1958; House agrees to conference report August 19, 1958.

S. 3974, Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1958: This bill passed the Senate and failed to pass the House under suspension because of 77-percent Republican opposition.

The program of January proposed legislation to improve the farm program so as to assist the farmers to achieve parity of income. The achievement of this objective was blocked by Presidential veto and by the threat of Presidential veto. The following is a report on the efforts which were made in this Congress.

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Senate Joint Resolution 162: Bars reduction of farm price supports for 1958 crop below those of 1957; and also bars cuts in acreage allotments for 2 years.—vetoed.

S. 3420: Extends until June 30, 1960, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act authorizing an additional \$500 million for 1958 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ billion each for 1959 and 1960—conference.

H. R. 1045: Extends for 4 years authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to administer the soil-conservation program on a national basis—Public Law 85-553.

S. 3342: Extends for 3 years to June 30, 1961, the special milk program in nonprofit schools, nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, and summer camps and authorizes \$75 million for such expenditures—Public Law 85-478.

H. R. 12164: Permits distribution of surplus foods in nonprofit childrens' summer camps—Public Law 85-483.

The extension of the wool program was provided in S. 4071.

We proposed an expanded and stepped-up program of public works. In furtherance of this objective, the following action was taken.

H. R. 8643: Authorizes \$600 million Niagara River power development by the New York Power Authority—Public Law 85-177.

S. 497: Authorized rivers and harbors, flood control, and beach erosion control projects totaling \$1.57 billion—vetoed.

S. 3910: Authorized flood control, navigation improvements and beach control projects on rivers and harbors, totaling \$1.5 billion—Public Law 85-500.

S. 1869—H. R. 4266: Authorizes TVA to finance expansion of facilities by issuance of up to \$750 million of revenue bonds—reported in House August 1, 1958.

H. R. 9821: Authorizes \$5.5 billion for apportionment among the States including \$1.8 billion in additional funds for the regular Federal-aid and interstate superhighway programs, to create jobs and expedite work—Public Law 85-381.

Our program proposed the return to the historic resources development partnership between farmer cooperatives, public power districts, private enterprise, and the Federal Government. In keeping with this objective, the following two bills were passed:

S. 334: Promotes development of phosphate production on the public domain—Public Law 85-122.

S. 3817: Extends the program of exploration by private industry under contract with the Department of the Interior—Senate agrees to House amendments August 7, 1958.

In this area, it is not so much one of passing legislation as of keeping the administration from undermining existing programs in fields of resources, development, management, and use. The one program which was particularly challenged was one of rural electrification.

We recommended a comprehensive program in the field of atomic energy. Real progress was made in this field by the passage of the following bills:

H. R. 8996: Authorizes \$382.6 million program for the Atomic Energy Commission to construct and develop nuclear facilities—Public Law 85-177.

H. R. 13121: Authorizes \$386 million for the Atomic Energy Commission's construction, expansion, or acquisition of facilities, including a plutonium plant and civilian power reactors—Public Law 85-590.

H. R. 12716: Provides for the exchange of mutually essential atomic information and materials with our allies—Public Law 85-479.

In the field of veterans' legislation, the following constructive legislation was passed:

H. R. 52: Increases rates of compensation for service-connected disabilities and for dependency allowances—Public Law 85-168.

H. R. 4602: Extends direct home loan and loan guaranty programs for World War II veterans to July 25, 1959; increases maximum of such loans—vetoed.

H. R. 53: Consolidates laws administered by VA—Public Law 85-56.

H. R. 3658: Liberalizes eligibility standards for widows of veterans—Public Law 85-209.

H. R. 358: Increases monthly rates of pensions to widows of the Spanish-American, Indian, Mexican, and Civil War veterans—Public Law 85-425.

H. R. 11630: Amends Social Security Act to extend benefits of unemployment compensation to all ex-servicemen—now available only to Korean veterans. Passed by Senate August 18, 1958.

Our program recommended action to make the Congress more effective and to provide for greater efficiency. In keeping with these objectives, the following action was taken.

H. R. 8002: Requires Federal budget estimates, in certain cases, to be submitted on an annual accrued expenditure basis—House agrees to Senate amendments August 14, 1958.

H. R. 6900: Directs the Comptroller General to make investigations to assist Appropriations Committee of Congress in consideration of budget items—reported in House June 13, 1957.

House Concurrent Resolution 175: Recommends 10-point code of ethics for all Government employees and officeholders—adopted.

H. R. 2767: Limits authority of Federal officers and agencies to withhold information and public documents—Public Law 85-619.

S. 2224: Fixes permanent policy of competitive bidding in disposal of surplus property, except on negotiated sales which are specifically provided for under other provisions of law—Public Law 85-486.

H. R. 12575: Created the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to develop a comprehensive program of research and development in aeronautical and space sciences and related matters. Transferred the function of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to the new agency—Public Law 85-568.

S. 3380: Establishes Federal Aviation Agency to regulate air traffic and safety, supplanting the Civil Aeronautics Ad-

ministration—Senate agrees to conference report August 11, 1958; House agrees to conference report August 13, 1958.

As one who was active more or less as the executive secretary of the group of Democrats who advocated this program and who have worked hard through the two sessions of this Congress to advance the program, I am pleased to report that allowing for the fact that the exact percentage of achievement cannot be fixed, in my opinion a statement that we have accomplished about 90 percent of our program is not unrealistic. This achievement is all the more remarkable as we were operating under a very narrow majority and under the constant threat of Presidential veto.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, one of the most grievous losses the House will sustain when it reconvenes next January will be that of our colleague from Minnesota, Representative EUGENE J. MCCARTHY.

The simple fact, Mr. Speaker, is that GENE MCCARTHY's warm human qualities have won him a wide circle of friends who will regret his departure from the House as they lament the absence of his wise counsel and steady hand of leadership.

Mr. Speaker, in a democracy leadership is not thrust upon certain men. The truth is that it can neither be bought, borrowed, or derived by synthetic means. It is an innate quality which some men have, and they earn the title of leader each day anew by their work and wisdom. In my opinion, GENE MCCARTHY has been one of the unsung leaders of the House in recent years.

It was no accident that freshmen Members, almost by instinct, found themselves drinking at his well, and enjoying his fountain of wit and distilled wisdom. Those of us who admired GENE MCCARTHY regard his voluntary retirement from the House with the same deep feelings that mark our hope for his advancement to the other body of the United States Congress.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to endorse the remarks of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMPSON]. As a veteran of 16 years' service in the House, I have had a chance to observe many of my colleagues. I take this occasion to observe that, I consider my colleague from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY] one of the most valuable Members of the House. He has shown outstanding leadership in formulating a progressive program of legislation and in following through with legislative and floor support of these measures.

Many of us regret that he has decided to leave the House and make the race for a position in the other body of our legislative branch of Government. We believe that the people of Minnesota will reward his outstanding service in the House by electing him to the Senate. We know that his years of service in the House have equipped him in experience for new and broader service. We know that the friends he has made in the House will not only wish him

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Godspeed but that in the years to come they will remember his work in the House and will cooperate with him in the future for the good of his constituency and the Nation.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, I take pride in joining in the tribute to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. McCarthy).

Plato anticipated that the just life would prevail in the state only "when philosophers become kings." We have not yet reached that state, I fear, but happily for the Republic, from time to time philosophers do become Congressmen. To this goodly company the gentleman from Minnesota clearly belongs.

Nor is Representative McCarthy just a thinker from the ivory tower. As remarkable as his talent for original thought is his ability to get things done. Others have mentioned his leadership during the 85th Congress in the successful fight for a civil-rights bill and for broadened social security. Equal achievements have been his in the field of foreign policy. At the start of the 85th Congress, some 80 members on the Democratic side joined in a statement of program of which Representative McCarthy was in large part the author. The section of that program relating to foreign policy and national defense is worth recalling:

We favor the maintenance of adequate defense forces and believe that this can best be accomplished by maintaining balance among the three branches of the armed services. We believe, also, that unless the world situation improves significantly, there should be no reduction of the personnel in the armed services. We will support legislation and appropriations necessary to accomplish these purposes.

We will continue to give strong and consistent support to the United Nations. We urge the administration to work through this agency whenever feasible, not only in the military and diplomatic fields but also in economic and cultural areas. . . . We favor an expanded point 4 program, and we are hopeful that the Eisenhower administration after 4 years of hesitation and contradiction, will develop and present such a program to the Congress.

We favor the passage of legislation necessary to encourage and facilitate world trade, and we will propose legislation to meet the special problems of United States industries and workers affected by liberalization of trade policy.

We are for statehood for Alaska and for Hawaii.

How has the leadership of Representative McCarthy responded to this challenge?

The lag and complacency in our military defense has been met head on. Time and again when the administration's request for support for the armed services was inadequate, Congressman McCarthy took the lead in insisting upon, and getting, a more adequate balance in our Armed Forces.

When the administration attempted to bypass or to operate outside the United Nations, Representative McCarthy spoke out in constructive criticism. When the administration used the great potential of the United Nations, as in the President's Middle East proposals to the General Assembly last week, he fully supported it.

Representative McCarthy was among the first to recognize that an imaginative use of the point 4 program could start smiling people on the road toward democracy far better than more grandiose activities. It was largely as a result of his leadership that the administration's inadequate request for technical assistance funds this year was increased by \$10 million, and that the increase stuck in both the authorization and the appropriation voted by Congress.

As a member of the House Committee on Ways and Means, Representative McCarthy led the battle to secure an adequate extension of the reciprocal trade program. But for administration opposition, this extension would have been accompanied, as it should have been, by a program of trade adjustment to cushion the impact of expanding world trade on industries, communities, and workers hurt by increased imports.

This is the record of a man who gets things done. GENE MCCARTHY has proved that it is possible to have vision without being a visionary; to espouse sound doctrine without becoming doctrinaire; to be at the same time a thinker and a doer. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join in saluting one of the great leaders of our time.

GRAVE SITUATION IN VENEZUELA

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, on several occasions, the gentleman from Oregon has professed to have great respect for the judgment of Catholic Church spokesmen in Latin America. He claimed that he welcomed the interest shown by religious leaders in Latin American conditions and developments.

Why, then, does the gentleman from Oregon remain silent about the analysis of Venezuelan conditions given in the official organ of the archdiocese of Caracas, *La Religión*? Why does he not draw attention to the report, circulated throughout the world by the National Catholic Welfare Conference News Service (August 8, 1958), which emphasizes the grave situation in Venezuela? The editor of the newspaper, *La Religión*, is Father Jesús Hernández Chappellín, a champion of human freedom, decency, and genuine social progress. The warning sounded by this gifted editor is one that may properly be heeded by the gentleman from Oregon.

The gentleman would also be well advised to study the report of *Time* magazine—August 11, 1958. Since the gentleman traveled to Venezuela at the expense of the Caracas Newspaper Association, he should know who his friends are. *Time* reports that "Communists exercise decisive power in the daily press" of Caracas. "A chief Communist weapon is smearing the United States and United States business," it is added.

How does it happen that those responsible for smearing the United States are most prominent in subsidizing travel for a Member of the United States House of Representatives? Would it not be wise for this gentleman, before

it is too late, to study the facts? Would he not be well advised to note that *Time* magazine adds the following illuminating report:

Newspapers trumpet wild charges, e.g., that the United States military advisory mission is plotting a coup. United States housewives on shopping trips have been heckled with shouts of "Yankee, go home," and on Caracas' new Armed Forces Avenue, crude painted signs urge "death to the imperialistic Yankees."

The gentleman from Oregon boasts about his popularity with these elements. In short, he brags about the hearty welcome he received from a clique in the press that is decisively controlled by Kremlin agents. May it not be taken for granted that the Communists know the type of individual they can manipulate, flatter, court, and exploit for their own ends? More than once in history it has happened that the puppet does not realize that he is being manipulated.

Two facts are now clear: Much of the Venezuelan press is dominated by Marxist-Leninist journalists and by Soviet sympathizers; and the gentleman from Oregon let himself be invited by these so-called reporters and newspaper people, with all expenses paid for himself, his wife, and Mrs. Rosita "Ricky" Bennett. "He who pays the piper calls the tune."

SITUATION GRAVE—PAPER ATTACKS VENEZUELA CHIEF

CARACAS, VENEZUELA.—The Caracas archdiocesan newspaper, *La Religión*, has taken sharp issue with the head of Venezuela's provisional government.

The paper charged Adm. Wolfgang Larrazabal, president of the junta which rules the country, with making dangerous declarations which could lead to chaos.

La Religión's editor, Father Jesús Hernández Chappellín, quoted the junta chief as saying that "there are no revolutionaries in the armed forces. It is the civilian element which . . . plans the conspiracies."

The priest then asked why, if this were true, the government had exiled a dozen top army officers.

In his editorial Father Hernández described the political situation in Venezuela as grave.

Since the junta came to power following the ouster of the dictator, President Marcos Pérez Jiménez, last January, Venezuela has seen a resurgence of Communist activity.

A REPORT TO WEST VIRGINIANS ON MY LEGISLATIVE STEWARDSHIP

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. Byrd) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. Speaker, in the Biblical parable of the pounds, a certain nobleman went into a far country to receive for himself a kingdom. Before departing he left his money in the keeping of his servants. Upon his return the nobleman demanded an account of stewardship from those who had received the pounds and we are familiar with the rewards and punishments that were accorded on the basis of the services rendered.